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COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE REPORT OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1957



JUNE 1958

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
COALVILLE.

COALVILLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the Year 1957

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

at 31st December 1957

Chairman:

Councillor G.A. Peacey

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. M.A. Griffin

Councillors: C. Armstrong, G.W.Glover, R.H.E.Glover, J.F.Kemp,
L.A.Robinson, Mrs. V.M.Smith and J.R.Willn.

Ex-officio: Councillor A.H.Moore (Chairman of the Council)
Councillor A. Clarke (Vice-Chairman of the Council)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical:

Andrew Hamilton, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health (part-time)

Public Health Inspectors:

H. Hunter, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Chief Public Health Inspector
E.H. Roberts, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector to
16th June, 1957.
D. Allen, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector
J. Forrest, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Public Health Inspector from
2nd September, 1957.

Clerical Staff:

W.K.B. Tracey to 27th April, 1957.
Mrs. E.A. Stokhof - part-time from 11th March, 1957; whole time from
1st May, 1957.

Rodent Operator: T. Grew

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Coalville.

To : The Coalville Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health and sanitary condition of the district for the year 1957.

The Report follows the general lines indicated in Circular 1/58, dated 13th January, 1958, from the Ministry of Health.

I am indebted to your Surveyor and Water Engineer for information supplied respecting water supplies, sewerage and public cleansing, incorporated in this Report.

I would thank you, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council, for your continued courtesy and consideration, and it gives me particular pleasure to express once more my thanks to all the members of the staff of my Department for their help throughout another year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

Andrew Hamilton

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1958.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Area (in acres) | 6,511 |
| Population (1951 census) | 25,739 |
| Population (est. middle 1957) | 26,120 |
| Number of inhabited houses (end 1957) | 7,914 |
| Rateable value (1957) | £234,379 |
| Estimated product of ld rate (1957) | £915 |

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:

| | M. | F. | Total. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Legitimate | 200 | 182 | 382 |
| Illegitimate | <u>3</u> | <u>4</u> | <u>7</u> |
| | 203 | 186 | 389 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Crude Birth Rate | 14.8 per 1,000 population | | |
| Adjusted Birth Rate | 14.3 | " " | " " |
| (Adjusted Birth Rate 1956 | 14.7 | " " | " ") |
| England and Wales 1957 | 16.1 | " " | " " |

Still Births:

| | M. | F. | Total. |
|---------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Legitimate | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Illegitimate | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Crude Still Birth Rate | 15.2 per 1,000 total (live and still)births | | |
| Adjusted Still Birth Rate | 14.7 | " " | " " |
| (Adjusted " " " 1956 | 21.5 | " " | " ") |
| England and Wales 1957 | 22.4 | " " | " " |

Deaths:

| | M. | F. | Total. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----|--------|
| | 126 | 102 | 228 |
| Crude Death Rate | 8.7 per 1,000 population | | |
| Adjusted Death Rate | 10.1 | " " | " " |
| (Adjusted Death Rate 1956 | 11.7 | " " | " ") |
| England and Wales | 11.5 | " " | " " |

/Maternal

Maternal Mortality

| | |
|--|-----|
| Total Maternal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births | 0 |
| England and Wales, 1957 | .47 |

Infantile Mortality

| | M. | F. | Total |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Legitimate | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Illegitimate | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | 6 | 5 | 11 |

| | | |
|---|------|-----------------------|
| Infantile mortality rate | 28.0 | per 1,000 live births |
| " " " (1956) | 25.2 | " " " " |
| England and Wales 1957 | 23.0 | " " " " |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | 28.7 | |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | 0 | |

Neo-Natal Mortality - Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks

| | M. | F. | Total |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Legitimate | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Illegitimate | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> |
| | 5 | 4 | 9 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----------------------|
| Death rate of Infants under 4 weeks | 23.0 | per 1,000 live births |
| " " " " " " (1956) | 22.7 | " " " " |
| England and Wales 1957 | 16.5 | " " " " |

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

A review of the above was given in a previous Annual Report.

Laboratory facilities continue to be available at the Public Health Laboratory, Groby Road, Leicester. During 1957, the following examinations were carried out for your authority:-

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Throat and nose swabs | 1 |
| Faeces and urine | 453 |
| Sputa | 55 |
| Milk | 185 |
| Ice-Cream | 20 |
| Water | 25 |
| Whooping Cough | 14 |
| Miscellaneous | <u>59</u> |
| | 812 |

No action was taken during the year under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supply for the area is obtained from the new red sandstone measures overlying the coal measures, water being pumped from boreholes and pit shafts sunk into and through these measures respectively. These public supplies are situated at Broom Leys Pumping Station, Holly Hayes Pumping Station, Whitwick Colliery and Ellistown Colliery, and all water from these sources is chlorinated, the Ellistown and Whitwick Colliery supplies also being filtered.

The average daily output from these sources during the year was:-

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|
| Broom Leys | ... | ... | ... | 188,556 gallons |
| Holly Hayes | ... | ... | ... | 285,696 gallons |
| Whitwick and Ellistown | | | | |
| Collieries | ... | | | 386,567 gallons |

The total quantity of water pumped from the various sources during the year was 315,519,000 gallons an increase of 23,743,000 gallons compared with 1956.

42,810,000 gallons were supplied in bulk to Market Bosworth Rural District Council, an increase of 1,862,000 gallons on the 1956 figure.

Daily consumption for the Urban area for all purposes averaged 28.8 gallons per head of the population.

The required standard of purity for a public water supply was maintained during 1957. 9 samples of raw (untreated) water and 9 of treated water going into supply were submitted for bacteriological examination during the year, with the following results:-

| Whitwick Colliery | | Ellistown Colliery | | Holly Hayes | | Broom Leys Pumping Station | |
|-------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| Raw | Treat. | Raw | Treat. | Raw | Treat. | Raw | Treat. |
| -1 | -3 | -1 | -3 | | -3 | -3 | |
| +2 | | +2 | | | | | |

7,890 houses in the area have a water supply direct from the public mains, and 24 houses, including some outlying farms, still have to rely on wells or springs.

During the year 13 houses were provided with a mains supply of water and the wells formerly in use were closed.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The effects of mining subsidence have been felt in Ashburton Road, where overflowing has occurred owing to accumulation of silt in the subsided length of 15 inch sewer. The removal of this silt (mainly coal slack) amounting to several tons and the construction of a connecting link with an old 9 inch sewer has alleviated the trouble for the time being.

At Grange Road, conditions have rapidly become worse, frequent bursts having occurred in the 15 inch sewer. The position is being closely watched with a view to preferring a claim against the National Coal Board for the reconstruction of part of this sewer, or alternative means of disposal of sewage from houses in the immediate vicinity.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

Public cleansing and scavenging are under the control of your Surveyor, to whom I am indebted for the information. These services are provided for the whole of the area. Six motor refuse collection vehicles are employed for this purpose.

Over the greater part of the year the collection of domestic refuse took place at approximately 9 day intervals, although following holiday periods and during inclement weather the collections were not so frequent. Pail closets were emptied weekly. The disposal of refuse is by controlled tipping at Silver Street, Whitwick and Ashby Road, Coalville.

A separate weekly collection of waste paper and cardboard salvage is made from shops, factories and offices.

The collection and disposal of trade refuse is also carried out by your Council. In the cases of properties with a rateable value of £75 or under, 1 free bin is allowed per week, and for properties over £75 rateable value, 2 free bins per week. All additional bins are charged at 6d each, quantities in excess being charged on a "cost plus" basis.

The amount of refuse collected and disposed of during the year was estimated as:-

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Dustbins | 12,522 tons |
| Ashpits, middens and pails | 390 tons |
| Market | 113 tons |

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following tables show the total notifications after correction under age groups.

NOTIFICATIONS

| Age | Scarlet Fever | | Whooping Cough | | Acute Paralytic | | Polio Non-paralytic | | Measles | | Diphtheria | | Dysentery | | Meningococcal Infection | |
|---------------|---------------|---|----------------|----|-----------------|---|---------------------|---|---------|-----|------------|---|-----------|---|-------------------------|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Under -1 year | | | 4 | 5 | | | 1 | | 2 | 7 | | | | | 1 | |
| 1-2 yrs | | | 6 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 19 | 28 | | | | | 1 | |
| 2-3 yrs | | | | 2 | | | | | 24 | 27 | | | | | | |
| 3-4 yrs | | | 5 | 5 | | | | | 33 | 31 | | | | | | |
| 4-5 yrs | 5 | 1 | 3 | 6 | | | | 1 | 29 | 33 | | | | | | |
| 5-9 yrs | 3 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 2 | | | | 140 | 143 | | | | | 1 | |
| 10-14 yrs | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 5 | 6 | | | | | | |
| 15-24 yrs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 and over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9 | 6 | 20 | 32 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 252 | 275 | | | | | 3 | |
| | 15 | | 52 | | 5 | | 3 | | 527 | | | | | | 3 | |

/Notifications cont'd.

| Age | Acute Pneumonia | | Smallpox | | Acute Encephal- itis | | | | Enteric or Typhoid Fever | Paratyphoid Fever | Erysipelas | | Food Poisoning | | Puerperal Pyrexia | Ophthalmia Neonatorum | |
|------------------|--------------------|----|----------|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------|---|-------------------|---|----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | | | Infective | | Post Infectious | | | | | | | | | | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | | M | F |
| Under 5 years | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 - 14 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 - 44 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 - 64 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 65 & over | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 20 | 11 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| | 31 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | |

DIPHTHERIA

According to the return sent annually by Dr. Gibson, County Medical Officer of Health, the number of children immunised during the year was as follows:- Under 5 years 324, 5 to 14 years 15, a total of 339 whilst boosting injections were given to 254 children.

The following table shows the numbers immunised during the past 5 years.

| <u>Year</u> | <u>-4</u> | <u>5-14</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Boosters</u> |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1953 | 300 | 4 | 304 | 336 |
| 1954 | 289 | 9 | 298 | 268 |
| 1955 | 290 | 12 | 302 | 240 |
| 1956 | 296 | 8 | 304 | 234 |
| 1957 | 324 | 15 | 339 | 254 |

There is a small but welcome increase in the numbers of those immunised for the first time and in the numbers receiving "boosting" injections. Once more, one wishes to stress the importance of all children being immunised against diphtheria. Later in this Report, a good deal is said about poliomyelitis which is so much in the public eye at present. But diphtheria is just as dangerous and just as deserving of all the attention we can pay to its prevention. It is a killing and disabling disease, make no mistake about that, and unless the germ responsible has changed its habits for the better, immunisation is the only answer.

POLIOMYELITIS

During the last four months of the year we were beset by a small outbreak of poliomyelitis. 12 cases were notified, but of those 8 only were confirmed, five of them paralytic and 3 non-paralytic, and fortunately there were no deaths. The ages of the patients varied from 5 months to 10 years, three of the paralytic cases occurring in children between one and two years. In the course of our investigations 280 contacts were dealt with, and 38 carriers of the virus were found, a small number of whom were contacts of carriers but not, apparently, contacts of actual cases. No connection at all was established between any of the cases. In all, about 420 specimens of faeces were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory in Leicester, and I wish to thank Dr. and Mrs. Mair of the Laboratory for their great help in carrying out the examinations. This number, of course, includes repeat specimens.

As a general measure, close contacts of notified cases were excluded from school for three weeks, and while it was originally intended to exclude carriers until they were reported negative, doubts were gradually raised in our minds as to whether this was actually necessary. Some carriers gave only one positive specimen and were clear in about two weeks from the notification of the case of which they were a contact, but, on the other hand, some remained carriers - or, at any rate continued to excrete the virus - for 6, 7, 8 and in one instance 10 weeks. 6 weeks appeared to be a fair average of the duration of the carrier state so far as we know it. In the end, it was felt that we were justified in allowing even positive excretors to go back to school after they had been excluded for 4 weeks, and no harmful effects appeared to result from this step.

I think one must assume that, in view of the number of carriers discovered, the actual number of cases must have been quite in excess of the number which came to our notice, the likelihood being that there were many abortive cases - a short minor illness or upset, which probably passed for a cold or something more or less innocuous, leaving no harmful effects.

Considerable anxiety existed amongst parents, as one can well understand. We found that parents of contacts were more than ready to

co-operate with us in our investigations, and only one parent refused to continue to provide us with specimens although two members of the family were known carriers.

During the year, vaccine for poliomyelitis inoculations became available to general practitioners, but its use was to be confined to children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive. So far as I am aware, all the general practitioners in your area took part, and although I believe that the response on the part of parents was good, I have no knowledge of the actual numbers vaccinated. It is safe to forecast that, once increased supplies of the vaccine are available, and vaccination is offered to all children, the soil in Coalville being well prepared through experience, the response will be immediate and considerable.

In thinking about poliomyelitis it is necessary to view it in its proper perspective. It is a dangerous disease, of course, and sometimes a spectacular one, but no more dangerous than whooping cough or diphtheria, whilst road accidents kill and maim many more people than does "polio".

The greatest single step, apart from vaccination, that anyone can take in preventing poliomyelitis, is to make sure that the hands are carefully washed before eating and ALWAYS after using the toilet. The germs are excreted in the motion, and it is easy to see how hands may convey them to the mouth and so into the body. Whilst this advice applies to us all, it is especially applicable to all who are handling food in any way at all.

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis, and deaths from the disease during the year :

| Age | New Cases | | | | | | Deaths | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|----|----------------------|----|-------|----|--------|----|----------------------|----|-------|----|
| | Resp. | | Meninges & C.N.S. | | Other | | Resp. | | Meninges & C.N.S. | | Other | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| Under 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5-14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-24 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 25-44 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 45-64 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| 65 & over | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | 1 |

The death rate from respiratory tuberculosis is .19 per 1,000 of the population, compared with that for England and Wales - .095.

In my last Report, reference was made to the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to Coalville, and it was stated that 3,577 miniatures were taken. Mr. Lee, the Organising Secretary, informed me during the year that two active cases of tuberculosis were discovered, a figure which is well below the national average of 1.2 per thousand.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of 11 babies under one year were recorded, the infantile mortality rate being 28 per 1,000 live births, higher than the rate for last year and also higher than the rate for England and Wales.

9 of the deaths were of infants less than four weeks old - as a matter of fact, these were all of children up to 10 days old. The rate in this instance was 23, slightly higher than last year, and substantially higher than the figure for England and Wales (16.5). These are disappointing results, difficult to explain. Prematurity and congenital malformations account for all but three of the deaths, and these are causes which always are prominent with us. The former is presumably capable of improvement with vigilant ante-natal care, but cannot be entirely avoided, but it is difficult to envisage any steps that can be taken with respect to the prevention of abnormalities in foetal development. I suppose one may as well hope to ensure the colour of a new baby's hair as to ensure that it will be free from congenital abnormality.

MATERNITY UNIT ACCOMMODATION

It will be observed that the total number of births, live and still, is 395. Of this number, 205 births actually took place in the Urban District, which means that 190 Coalville babies were born outside the area. In 1956, the last year in which the privately owned nursing home in London Road was in commission, 301 births properly attributable to Coalville took place in Coalville, and 95 Coalville babies were born outside Coalville. In other words, since the closing down of the local maternity facilities, 95 more Coalville babies were born outside the district in 1957 than in 1956. These figures lend weight to the demand for the provision of maternity accommodation in Coalville.

In July 1957, the Leicestershire and Rutland Local Medical Committee, received a letter from Dr. Ramsay, the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, referring to the question of the provision of hospital services generally in Coalville, and suggesting that the needs of the area might be met if a maternity unit alone were provided, and stating that it might be possible to instal such a unit at Markfield Hospital. The views of the Committee were invited. The Local Medical Committee referred the question to the local practitioners, who had previously privately discussed the matter and had come to certain conclusions.

A meeting was arranged between Dr. Ramsay and the Local practitioners, and this took place in August. A full discussion took place during which the feasibility of adapting some suitable building in Coalville was raised. Dr. Ramsay was understood to say that the proposal to provide beds at Markfield Hospital had not then been actively discussed by the appropriate committee of the Board, and he pointed out some of the difficulties. The doctors felt that there was real substance in the allegations of inconvenience to patients and relatives if accommodation were provided at Markfield, and that they themselves would be involved in considerable waste of time in travelling to and from Markfield, and indeed some of them would not be prepared to do so.

If it is necessary for 200 Coalville babies to be born outside the area every year, the case for the provision of a maternity unit in Coalville looks pretty strong. At the end of the year, no decision appeared to have been reached by the Board.

Table showing causes of Deaths and
sex distribution of Deaths in 1957.

| <u>CAUSE OF DEATH</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>F</u> |
|---|--------------|----------|----------|
| Tuberculosis, respiratory | 2 | 2 | |
| Tuberculosis, other | 1 | | 1 |
| Syphilitic disease | | | |
| Diphtheria | | | |
| Whooping Cough | | | |
| Meningococcal infections | | | |
| Acute Poliomyelitis | | | |
| Measles | | | |
| Other infective and parasitic diseases | 1 | 1 | |
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus | 6 | 6 | |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast | 3 | | 3 |
| Malignant neoplasm, uterus | | | |
| Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 22 | 13 | 9 |
| Leukaemia, aleukaemia | 1 | 1 | |
| Diabetes | 3 | | 3 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 36 | 15 | 21 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 23 | 17 | 6 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 2 | | 2 |
| Other heart disease | 33 | 16 | 17 |
| Other circulatory disease | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| Influenza | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Bronchitis | 13 | 10 | 3 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 1 | | 1 |
| Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea | | | |
| Nephritis and nephrosis | 1 | 1 | |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 2 | 2 | |
| Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion | | | |
| Congenital malformations | 7 | 1 | 6 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 35 | 25 | 10 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | | | |
| All other accidents | 4 | 4 | |
| Suicide | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Homicide and operations of war | | | |
| ALL CAUSES | 228 | 126 | 102 |

To the Chairman and Members of the
Coalville Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have once again the honour to present my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the past year.

However much has been achieved there is much more still to be done. Much of it cannot be effective without the support of the general public.

No amount of legislation will produce a healthy state, for a law is not good unless it has the backing of the majority of the people. For instance, the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations do quite often produce premises which are perfect in almost every detail. They have all the facilities, they have all the equipment but we wonder sometimes whether this is really appreciated and if the public even notice the improvements. We have no real means of assessing whether they do or whether they don't. It is always felt however that if a shopkeeper could be certain of increased goodwill from his customers he would be even more ready to effect improvements.

The body of my report gives some idea of the work done by your Inspectors during the year. In June we lost the services of Mr. E.H. Roberts who resigned to take up an appointment as Chief Public Health Inspector to the Seisdon Rural District Council. I am very appreciative of the excellent work he did in the town and wish him well in his new appointment. In September we were fortunate in being able to appoint Mr. J. Forrest from the Oxford County Borough Council in his place. To him and Mr. Allen, your other additional Public Health Inspector and to Mrs. Stokhof your Clerk-Typist I say a sincere thank you for their continued efforts. It is only by good team work in a department that anything worthwhile can be done.

My thanks are also due to Doctor Hamilton and to the members and officials of the Council for their continued co-operation and interest.

I am,

Your obedient servant,



Chief Public Health Inspector.

Municipal Offices,
Coalville.
June 1958.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation in the Urban area at the end of 1957 was made up as follows:-

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| 8989 | - | water closets |
| 7 | - | privies in sewered areas |
| 25 | - | privies in areas at present unsewered |
| 8 | - | pails in sewered areas |
| 93 | - | pails in areas at present unsewered |
| 5 | - | middens in sewered areas |
| 15 | - | middens in areas at present unsewered |
| 6 | - | dry ashpits |
| 4 | - | chemical closets in sewered areas |
| 15 | - | chemical closets in areas at present unsewered |

During the year the total number of privies in your area was reduced by 3 and pail closets by 16. These reductions were brought about by conversions, demolitions and the change over to chemical closets in four cases.

Table showing the reduction in the number of pails and privies in the District since 1946

| <u>At 31st Dec</u> | <u>Sewered areas</u> | | <u>Unsewered areas</u> | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| | <u>Privies</u> | <u>Pails</u> | <u>Privies</u> | <u>Pails</u> |
| 1946 | 94 | 94 | 136 | 154 |
| 1947 | 86 | 94 | 135 | 156 |
| 1948 | 153 | 100 | 46 | 151 |
| 1949 | 139 | 88 | 42 | 137 |
| 1950 | 122 | 74 | 36 | 125 |
| 1951 | 71 | 60 | 36 | 122 |
| 1952 | 27 | 39 | 34 | 121 |
| 1953 | 25 | 27 | 34 | 120 |
| 1954 | 14 | 9 | 34 | 117 |
| 1955 | 12 | 8 | 28 | 113 |
| 1956 | 7 | 7 | 28 | 110 |
| 1957 | 7 | 8 | 25 | 93 |

As previously reported, the Council have adopted Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936 and have undertaken to supply and maintain dustbins for the reception of house refuse. The annual charge is now 7/6d per bin.

The scheme has been in operation since April, 1951 and the following table shows the progress made.

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| New issues during 1957 | 388 |
| Replacements during 1957 | 44 |
| Total number of bins issued | 3083 |
| Total number of replacements | 323 |

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The particulars given below are for all purposes, including those given elsewhere in this Report, with the exception of rodent extermination.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|
| Total number of complaints received | - | 172 |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----|

" " notices served:

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| (a) formal | 66 |
| (b) informal | 246 |

" " notices complied with:-

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| (a) formal | 72 |
| (b) informal | 203 |

Inspections in connection with :-

| | |
|---|------------|
| Dwellinghouses | 2534 |
| Verminous and dirty premises | 21 |
| Drainage works | 870 |
| Tents, vans and sheds | 149 |
| Water supplies | 42 |
| Smoke observations | 17 |
| Outworkers, workshops etc. | 25 |
| Shops | 8 |
| Keeping of animals | 14 |
| x Rodent control | 52 |
| Refuse storage, collection and disposal | 443 |
| Schools | 15 |
| Slaughterhouse and meat inspection | 1242 |
| Other food premises | 721 |
| Bakehouses | 22 |
| Dairies | 160 |
| Miscellaneous Inspections | <u>689</u> |
| | 7,024 |

x Not including visits by Rodent Operator

Additional work was carried out as under :-

| | |
|---|-----|
| Milk samples for T.B. examination | 73 |
| " " " Br. Abortus " | 86 |
| " " (Methylene Blue and/or Phosphatase test) | 159 |
| Ice Cream Samples | 20 |
| Water samples by Public Health Inspectors | 7 |
| Specimens collected (Food poisoning, poliomyelitis contacts etc) | 423 |
| Swabs taken from crockery, beer glasses, working surfaces etc | 44 |
| Samples of brine collected | 10 |

The number of notices served during the year, together with figures showing the number complied with, are given in the following tables:-

PRELIMINARY

| | <u>Housing</u> | <u>Others</u> |
|------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Outstanding on 1st January | 122 | 76 |
| Issued during year | 131 | 115 |
| Complied with during year | 84 | 129 |
| Statutory action necessary | - | 66 |
| Outstanding on 31st December | 169 | 62 |

STATUTORY

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|----|
| Outstanding on 1st January | - | 26 |
| Issued during year | - | 66 |
| Complied with during year | - | 72 |
| Outstanding on 31st December | - | 20 |

In no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is now only one common lodging house in your district and this is situated in the City of Dan, Whitwick.

30 beds are provided for male lodgers only but the house has never been full to capacity during the year. The occupants are mainly regulars, there being few if any casual lodgers.

The premises are in poor condition and have been criticised in previous reports.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS

During the year nine licences were issued authorising the use of moveable dwellings on eight different sites under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. These premises were maintained in fair condition.

In addition to the nine licenced caravans we have had as many as 30 unlicenced vans stationed in the town. The majority of these have been on Central Field and in spite of warnings both to the owner of the field and the occupants of the caravans no real progress was made. It would appear that more drastic action will be needed before any solution is found.

We are in the unfortunate position of not being able to refer these people to a licenced site, as the ones within a reasonable distance of the town seem to be fully occupied. Until such sites are available the problem is bound to continue with inconvenience to everyone concerned.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

One house has been let in lodgings during the year and has been inspected on frequent occasions. No case of overcrowding was found at these premises.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades in the area.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no privately owned swimming baths or pools in the area for public use. The Council's swimming baths are now open to the public throughout the year.

Daily tests of the water for chlorine residual and alkalinity were made and bacteriological examinations were satisfactory.

SCHOOLS

The sanitary condition of the more modern schools in your area is satisfactory but in a few cases where the premises are old they leave something to be desired. One school in an unserved part of the district still has conservancy type closet accommodation. During the year trough

closets were converted to wash down water closets at one school.

It was not necessary to close any schools on account of infectious disease nor was in any school disinfection carried out.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948

The following tables are similar to those supplied to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and give details of inspections of factories and of defects found:-

| <u>TABLE 1</u> | Number on Register | Number of | | |
|--|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Inspections | Written Notices | Prosecutions |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 6 | 18 | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 76 | 51 | 1 | - |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises). | 6 | 7 | - | - |
| Total | 88 | 76 | 1 | - |

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

| TABLE 2 | Number of cases in which defects were found | | | |
|---|---|----------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector |
| Want of Cleanliness (S1) | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S2) | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature (S3) | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S4) | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S6) | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S7) | | | | |
| (a) insufficient | - | - | - | 1 |
| (b) unsuitable or defective | - | - | - | - |
| (c) not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| Total | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |

The table shown hereunder relates to outworkers and is a copy of the one submitted to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

| | Section 110 | | | | Section 111 | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|----------------|--------------|
| | No. of Outworkers in August list. (Sec.110(1)(c)) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council. | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. | No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises | Notices served | Prosecutions |
| Wearing Making etc. Apparel | 91 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Umbrellas | 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Stuffed Toys | 23 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 116 | - | - | - | - | - |

There were no outbreaks of infectious disease in the homes of outworkers.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As reported last year the first appointed day for the purposes of the Clean Air Act 1956 was the 31st December, 1956.

We have therefore had a period of 12 months to measure the extent of the smoke problem in your area and again remind persons burning bituminous coal of the need to limit the emission of dark smoke.

It would appear from our observations that there has been some reduction in the amount of smoke pollution from industrial chimneys. The new continuous kiln at one local brickworks is now fully operative and this has resulted in a great reduction in the number of beehive kilns being used. Whereas in past years some 13 or 14 were adding more than their fair share of pollution to the atmosphere, only one or two are now being fired. The question of what to do with these remaining kilns has not yet been finalised. There are only two alternatives. Either the use of this type of kiln must be discontinued or some form of mechanical stoking provided.

There are still a few hand fired Economic and Lancashire boilers in use at industrial establishments. These will continue to be a problem for the firing of furnace by hand can be and often is a very hit and miss business. Its success depends on a number of factors, many of these being outside the control of the stoker.

It has been estimated that there are 40,000 handfired boilers in the country and it has been authoritatively stated that most of these will have to be converted to mechanical or oil firing within the next 7 years if they are to comply with the terms of the Clean Air Act.

A fireman is not a machine and he can only be expected to fire intermittently. Each firing is followed by a burst of volatile matter which comes out the chimney top as black smoke unless sufficient air is intimately mixed with this smoke in the furnace and the mixture is raised to such a temperature that it will ignite. This in practice rarely happens. There is either not enough air passing over the fire, or the volatiles get away before mixing or the temperature is not high enough for the mixture to burn. We have advocated side firing to keep up the temperature of the furnace but even that is not a complete cure.

The position is aggravated where a stoker has other duties away from the boiler. In many such cases the fire goes down, the thickness of his fire bed is reduced and the temperature falls. With all the good will in the world he cannot help but make smoke when he

fires coal under such conditions. He can minimise the density of the smoke by a very, very gradual building up of the fire bed and the temperature but that takes time. As he has another job to do on goes a "load" of coal. The temperature drops even lower and out of the chimney comes such a cloud of smoke that the neighbourhood is obscured for quite a time. Oh, that some system could be evolved which would measure that smoke in pounds, shillings and pence. For that is really what it represents to the owners of the furnace. Pounds, shillings and pence pouring from the chimney top and in such a form as to be irrecoverable. The fireman is not entirely to blame. The management told him to do other jobs and it is their idea that the boiler should be handfired.

I am more than ever convinced that the only solution to the problem is the abolition of hand firing of coal and the installation of mechanical stoking. By such a method coal is fed continuously and evenly over the whole of the grate so that the smoke making products are given off at steady rate thus enabling them to be more easily consumed.

I ought once again to make some comment on the domestic smoke problems. By the adoption of the model byelaw, requiring the provision in new buildings of appliances used for heating or cooking to be such as are calculated to prevent the emission of smoke, a step has been made in the right direction. The price of smokeless fuel however still remains high and it is extremely difficult to persuade people to use it.

In connection with domestic smoke I think it proper to make some mention of smoke from greenhouses and garden bonfires. The former are subject to the same control as industrial buildings and a limit will be placed on the quantity of dark smoke they are allowed to emit. The obnoxious practice of banking up a greenhouse fire at night with coal slack will of necessity have to cease. Not only is this a contravention of the Clean Air Act by reason of the amount of dark smoke emitted but because such greenhouses are often in close proximity to dwellings it is a very great source of nuisance.

Greenhouse owners should therefore be reminded that action will be taken if they continue in this practice. They should in their own interests burn a smokeless fuel such as coke or adopt some other method of greenhouse heating.

The Act also allows for the control of bonfires. One appreciates that for many years local authority cleansing departments have had as their slogan "Burn your refuse and save your Rates", but

they have now come to the crossroads. From the public health point of view there is only one road they can take. And that is the road which leads to the removal of all rubbish (including garden rubbish). I know that cleansing officers will be placed in a difficult position by so doing but local authorities have got to face the fact that cleansing costs are bound to rise. It is their contribution towards the cost of clean air. If the householder cannot have a garden bonfire and because he lives in a smoke control area he cannot burn the rubbish in the kitchen grate then he must be assured that it will be removed with the more normal house refuse.

As yet no proposals have been formulated for the creation of any smoke control areas but this is a matter which might have consideration in the near future. At first glance it would appear an easy matter to designate the Greenhill Estate but with the majority of the tenants enjoying "concessionary coal" complications would arise. It is understood, however, that certain negotiations have taken place with the National Coal Board with the object of compensating miners who give up their concessionary coal in order to buy smokeless fuel.

KEEPING OF ANIMALS.

14 inspections of piggeries and stable premises were made during the year. No serious nuisances arose from the keeping of these animals.

RODENT CONTROL

A full time rodent operator is employed by your Authority and the district is systematically inspected for infestations. A charge of 5/- per hour plus the cost of the materials is made for the treatment of business premises.

Some increase was noted during the year in the number and extent of infestations. This increase appears to be common to other districts and one is at a loss to understand the reason. It may be that the increase in building in the more rural parts has disturbed these rodents in their natural homes and driven them to seek cover in the built up areas. Alternatively nature may be intent on preserving the balance in the animal kingdom. One is forced to the conclusion that rats and mice can never be completely exterminated and it is possible that it would be a bad thing if they were. If this assumption is correct then we can only hope to control them and ensure that they are confined to places where they do the least harm.

Your Authority's sewage farms, refuse tips and other properties

and the banks of streams and brook-courses in the area receive regular attention. Sewer treatments were carried out in March and September.

The following is a summary of the work done :-

| | | |
|---|-----|------|
| No. of premises treated for rats ... | ... | 273 |
| No. of premises treated for mice ... | ... | 56 |
| Total number of inspections (including survey). | ... | 4811 |

There were no major rat infestations during the year.

SECTION D

HOUSING

In an effort to keep within our scheduled programme of unfit houses the Council during the year made Demolition Orders affecting 49 houses and one Closing Order.

The progress made in this direction can be seen from the following table :-

| | |
|---|------------|
| Number of houses in 5 years programme approved by Ministry 4 August 1955 | 292 |
| Number of houses vacated at 31st December 1957 | 126 |
| Number of houses with operative orders but still occupied at 31st December 1957 | 14 |
| Number of houses represented but orders not made at 31st December 1957 | 52 |
| Total number dealt with | <u>192</u> |
| Number of houses remaining on scheduled programme and still to be represented | <u>100</u> |

It would appear that by the end of 1958 we shall be left with 100 houses still to be dealt with. If we are to implement the proposals approved by the Ministry in August 1955 these should really be demolished by August 1960.

The high rate of interest on borrowed monies, however, has resulted in a suspension of further building programmes for the rehousing of persons displaced from unfit houses. Unless this decision is reversed the 100 houses referred to above will unfortunately still remain occupied for some considerable time. One hopes that in the near future more favourable conditions will allow the Council to once more commence building for this purpose and thus ensure that the persons living in the scheduled unfit houses are rehoused within a reasonable period of time. No doubt most of the owners of the 100 houses are well aware of the Council's plans and they are naturally very loath to expend any money on repairs not knowing how soon Orders will be made. If there is delay after 1960 in rehousing the tenants there is a possibility that some of these houses will so far deteriorate as to be almost uninhabitable, especially having in mind the temporary non-traditional houses on our schedule. This rapid deterioration is very soon apparent when such houses cease to be completely weatherproof.

In connection with the repair of houses some progress has been made. It has not been our experience that the Rent Act has helped very much in this direction. It would be wrong to suggest that no works had been carried out but the extent, I feel, has been disappointing.

From the coming into operation of the Rent Act to the end of the year 64 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received. These have been dealt with as follows :-

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of applications received | 64 |
| Number of applications refused | 2 |
| Number of undertakings by owners to carry out work | 41 |
| Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued | 20 |
| Number still to be dealt with at end of year | 1 |

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

| | |
|---|-----|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 233 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 857 |

| | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| (2) | (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932. | 103 |
| | (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 342 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. | 103 |

REPAIRS - Informal Action

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of unfit or defective houses rendered fit as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Public Health or Housing Acts | 152 |
|--|-----|

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

(1) Public Health Acts

Number of houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:

| | |
|---|----|
| (a) by owners | 29 |
| (b) by local authority in default of owners | 15 |

(2) Housing Act, 1936

Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16)

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) by owners | - |
| (b) by local authority in default of owners | - |

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

(1) Housing Act, 1936

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| (a) Number of Demolition Orders made | 49 |
| (b) Number of Closing Orders made | - |

(2) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Closing Orders made under Section 10(1) | 1 |
|---|---|

(3) Rehousing

| | <u>Houses Demolished</u> | <u>Displaced Persons</u> | <u>Families</u> |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Demolition Orders | 60 | 161 | 48 |
| (b) Closing Orders Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act | - | 26 | 4 |
| (c) Closing Orders (Housing Act) | - | 4 | 1 |

HOUSING ACT, 1936 - PART IV - OVERCROWDING

| | |
|--|----|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year | 3 |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | 3 |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | 26 |

At the close of the year 910 post-war houses had been completed by your Authority (including 50 pre-fabricated houses), 48 by the East Midlands Housing Association and 531 by private enterprise.

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) MILK SUPPLY

The following table shows the number of dairies and distributors registered on 31st December, 1957 and the number of inspections made:-

| | DAIRIES (other than dairy farms) and DISTRIBUTORS (Section 8, Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949) | | | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|----------------------------|
| | No. on Register | No. of Inspections | No. of Contraventions | | |
| | | | Found | Remedied | Outstanding on 31st Dec |
| Dairies | 13 | 50 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Distributors | 40 | 110 | 1 | 1 | - |

The district was included in a Specified Area from the 1st December, 1954 and all milk sold must be heat treated or bear the designation Tuberculin Tested.

The table below gives details of bacteriological sampling of milk during the year.

| Designation | No. of Samples | Satisfactory | Unsatisfactory | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|----------|
| | | | No. | Approx % |
| Tuberculin Tested | 68 | 55 | 13 | 19% |
| Pasteurised | 40 | 40 | - | - |
| Sterilised | 13 | 13 | - | - |
| Undesignated Prior to Heat Treatment | 38 | 33 | 5 | 13% |
| TOTAL | 159 | 141 | 18 | 11% |

The number of samples examined was about 27% more than in 1956 and the percentage of unsatisfactory reports went up from 8% to 11%.

From the above Table it will be seen that in no case did a heat treated sample of milk (Pasteurised or Sterilised) fail to pass the statutory test.

It is significant to note that 19% of the samples of raw Tuberculin Tested and 13% of raw milk prior to heat treatment failed to make the grade.

There is one pasteurising establishment licensed by the County Council in your district and this has been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

86 bulk and individual samples of milk were collected for biological examination. Two of the bulk samples showed evidence of brucella abortus and one of tubercle bacilli. As the milk from the affected herds was already being heat treated before sale no stoppage notices were served.

Dealers Licences

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Pasteurised | 20 |
| Sterilised | 15 |
| Tuberculin Tested | 20 |

Supplementary Licences

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Pasteurised | 6 |
| Sterilised | - |
| Tuberculin Tested | 5 |

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are 7 licenced slaughterhouses in your area including one bacon factory.

The following tables give details of the animals inspected, etc. during 1957.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Number of licenced slaughterhouses | 7 |
| Animals slaughtered therein | 18076 |
| Animals examined therein | 18076 |
| Inspections of meat at time of slaughter | 1139 |

DETAILS OF CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNATIONS

TABLE A

| | Cattle excl Cows | Cows | Calves | Lambs & Sheep | Pigs | Horses |
|---|------------------------|------|--------|---------------------|-------|--------|
| Number killed | 1349 | 64 | - | 3045 | 13618 | NIL |
| Number inspected | 1349 | 64 | - | 3045 | 13618 | NIL |
| <u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | - | - | - | - | 11 | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 545 | 17 | - | 163 | 2443 | - |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis | 40.4 | 26.5 | - | 5.3 | 18.0 | - |
| <u>Tuberculosis only</u> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcasses condemned | 3 | - | - | - | 7 | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 126 | 12 | - | - | 499 | - |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuber- culosis | 9.6 | 18.7 | - | - | 3.7 | - |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u> | | | | | | |
| Carcass of which some part or organ was con- demned | 16 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion | 16 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Generalised and totally condemned | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE B

Details of organs condemned and reason for condemnation.

Tubercular Offal etc:-

| | Cows | Heifers | Steers | Pigs |
|--------------------------|------|---------|--------|------|
| Heads and Tongues | 4 | 8 | 34 | 453 |
| Pairs of Lungs | 13 | 11 | 65 | 12 |
| Mesenteries & Intestines | 3 | 3 | 8 | 136 |
| Stomachs | - | - | 2 | 4 |
| Hearts | - | - | - | 3 |
| Livers | 3 | 4 | 23 | 7 |
| Spleens | 1 | - | 4 | 3 |
| Skirts | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Plucks | - | - | 69 | - |
| Kidneys | - | - | - | 2 |

Non-Tubercular Offal etc:-

| | Cows | Heifers | Steers | Pigs | Sheep Lambs |
|---------------------|------|---------|--------|------|----------------|
| Heads and Tongues:- | | | | | |
| Abscesses | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | - |
| Actinomycosis | - | - | 10 | - | - |
| Cysticercus Bovis | - | 4 | 12 | - | - |
| Pairs of Lungs:- | | | | | |
| Abscesses | 1 | 2 | 38 | - | - |
| Cysts | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| Flukes | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| Parasitic | - | - | - | 10 | 122 |
| Pleurisy | 1 | 10 | 50 | 339 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | - | 1 | 2 | 1970 | 11 |
| Livers:- | | | | | |
| Abscesses | 3 | 11 | 47 | - | 1 |
| Cavernous Angioma | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Cirrhosis | - | 2 | 9 | 58 | - |
| Cysts | - | - | - | 5 | 7 |
| Flukes | - | 9 | 28 | - | 8 |
| Necrosis | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Parasitic | - | - | - | 87 | 18 |
| Peritonitis | - | 1 | 4 | 1 | - |

Non-Tubercular Offal etc:- (Cont'd)

| | Cows | Heifers | Steers | Pigs | Sheep Lambs |
|------------------------|------|---------|--------|------|----------------|
| Part Livers:- | | | | | |
| Abscesses | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | - |
| Cirrhosis | 2 | 6 | 57 | - | - |
| Cysts | - | - | 9 | - | - |
| Flukes | 6 | 22 | 212 | - | - |
| Peritonitis | - | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| Skirts:- | | | | | |
| Peritonitis | - | 1 | 7 | - | - |
| Spleens:- | | | | | |
| Abscesses | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Cysts | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Peritonitis | 4 | 11 | 8 | 5 | - |
| Hearts:- | | | | | |
| Abscesses | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Cysticercus Bovis | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | - |
| Pericarditis | 1 | 1 | 11 | 156 | - |
| Mesenteries & Intest:- | | | | | |
| Abscesses | - | - | 3 | 2 | - |
| Cysts | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Peritonitis | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Kidneys:- | | | | | |
| Cystic | - | 1 | 1 | 37 | - |
| Nephritis | - | 1 | - | 8 | - |
| Plucks:- | | | | | |
| Abscesses | - | - | - | 3 | - |
| Pleurisy etc | - | - | - | 125 | - |
| Udders:- | | | | | |
| Abscesses | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |

I would again draw the attention of the Council to the continued increase in the amount of meat being examined by your officers.

The following table shows the number of animals inspected in the town in each year since 1947.

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Animals examined</u> |
|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1947 | 10,335) |
| 1948 | 11,475) Meat rationing and |
| 1949 | 15,135) Ministry of Food |
| 1950 | 17,006) control of slaughtering |
| 1951 | 15,013) to 30th June, 1954. |
| 1952 | 18,644) |
| 1953 | 17,818) |
| 1954 | 17,721) |
| 1955 | 12,445 |
| 1956 | 17,393 |
| 1957 | 18,076 |

The weight of meat and offal condemned during the year amounted to 11 tons, 16cwts 2 qtr, 27 lbs.

In addition the following foods were surrendered and destroyed:-

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 916 tins Tomatoes | 169 lbs tinned Meat |
| 2 tins Soup | 86 lbs Cooked Ham |
| 32 tins Vegetables | 31 lbs Bacon |
| 4 tins cream | 256 lbs Beef |
| 315 tins Fruit | 57 packets cake flour |
| 9 tins Evaporated Milk | 10 lbs Beef fat |
| 63 tins Fish | 2 Tinned Chickens |
| 1 tin Fruit Juice | 30 2-oz Tiffin Bars |
| 5 jars Pickles | |

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD

All meat and offal after condemnation is stained with a green dye to prevent its disposal for human consumption. It is collected by two firms specialising in the recovery of industrial waste and by a local dog breeder who, after sterilisation of the meat, feeds it to his dogs. There is no sale of pet food from these premises nor does this person carry on any food business. A similar system is operated in the case of other unsound foods where their nature allows them to be used for such purposes. When the food is contained in tins the cans are punctured and then conveyed to one of the Council's refuse tips where they are buried under supervision.

FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the number and types of food premises in your area :-

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| Bakchouses | 6 | |
| Butchers shops | 32 | |
| Canteens (works, schools, sports clubs &c) | 50 | |
| Cooked meats | 12 | - Registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955. |
| Dairies | 13 | - Registered under Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949-54. |
| Fish shops including fried fish shops | 23 | |
| General food shops | 139 | |
| Ice-cream premises | 70 | - Registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955 |
| Licenced premises and clubs | 55 | |
| Restaurants, cafes and snack bars | 7 | |

Under various legislation affecting food shops, stores, food preparation etc. premises, the undermentioned inspections were carried out :-

| | |
|---|-----|
| Butchers Shops | 162 |
| Fishmongers and Poulterers | 8 |
| Greengrocers and Fruiterers | 16 |
| Grocers | 86 |
| Fried Fish Shops | 28 |
| Ice-cream premises | 35 |
| Manufacture and preparation of preserved food | 37 |
| Restaurants and Dining rooms | 41 |
| Food vans and vehicles | 19 |
| Public markets and foodstalls | 41 |
| Licenced premises | 53 |
| Bakchouses | 22 |
| Other food premises | 58 |

32 written notices were served as a result of these inspections.

We are slowly working through all our food premises to ensure that the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are being complied with.

Your inspectors have devoted much thought and time to this subject and we feel that in most cases our efforts are now having some effect. We have constantly to call the attention of shopkeepers to the need to protect open foods from contamination by dust, flies etc. Especially have we had in mind cakes, cooked meats, unwrapped sweets, biscuits, cheese, butter etc. In fact all those articles of food which are eaten without further cooking. One would think that shopkeepers would be only too ready to provide suitable coverings for such foods and maintain them in position. Unfortunately this is not so in every case.

During the year 44 swabs were obtained from beer glasses, cafe crockery and from tables, bowls and other utensils at premises where food businesses are being carried on. No pathogenic organisms were isolated and in all cases the crockery and beer glasses were found to be sterile.

(c) ICE CREAM

Under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, there were registered at the close of the year 69 premises for the sale of ice-cream and 1 for its manufacture and retailing.

The "Standard code of practice" for these premises, adopted by your Authority in 1947, has been in operation throughout the year and has formed the basis on which all new applicants for registration have been dealt with. The "code" also laid down the official requirements for the construction of vehicles used for the sale of ice-cream, for the equipment to be carried and for the observance of hygienic practices by the vendors.

20 samples of ice-cream were submitted for examination during the year. 15 of these were placed in provisional Grade I (Methylene Blue Test), 3 in Grade II and 2 in Grade III.

(d) ADULTERATION ETC

Your Authority is not responsible for this work, the food adulteration clauses being administered by the County Council.

